

PRI

For those rebellious here their *pris'n* ordain'd. *Milton.*
 I thought our utmost good
 Was in one word of freedom understood,
 The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,
 I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily.
 Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
 Set open to your slave the *prison* door. *Dryden.*
 The tyrant *Aeolus*,
 With pow'r imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
 And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*
 He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors
 set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*
 To *PRISON*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty,
 2. To captivate; to enchain.
 Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
 They, as they sung, would take the *prison* d' soul, *Milton.*
 And lap it in Elysium.
 3. To confine.
 Universal plodding *prisons* up
 The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakespeare.*
 Then did the king enlarge
 The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman's Iliads.*
PRISONER. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
 1. A kind of rural play, commonly called
prisoners.
 The spachies of the court play every Friday at cichio di
 canni, which is no other than *prisoners* upon horseback,
 hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their
 hands. *Sandy's Travels.*
PRISONER. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
 1. One who is confined in hold.
 Cesar's ill-erected tower,
 To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
 Is doomed a *prisoner*. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
 The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the
 smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close,
 and nastily kept. *Bacon.*
 He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute
 struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and
 who will pity his thraldom. *Decay of Piety.*
 A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would;
 and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know
 whither to go. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.
 So oft as homeward I from her depart,
 I go like one that having lost the field,
 Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*
 There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the
 taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the
 loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*
 He yielded on my word,
 And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*
 3. One under an arrest.
 Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
 Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*
PRISONHOUSE. *n. f.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.
 I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*. *Shakespeare.*
PRISONMENT. *n. f.* [from *prison*.] Confinement: imprison-
 ment; captivity.
 May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
 But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakespeare.*
PRISTINE. *adj.* [from *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original.
 Now their *pristine* worth
 The Britons recollect. *Philips.*
 This light being trajected only through the parallel super-
 ficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the re-
 fraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the con-
 trary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being re-
 stored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature
 and condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*
PRITHEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*,
 which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.
 Well, what was that scream for, *I prithee*? *L'Estrange.*
 Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,
 To shock the peace of my departing soul?
 Away! *I prithee* leave me! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
PRIVACY. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] First; ancient; original.
 1. State of being secret; secrecy.
 2. Retirement; retreat.
 Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,
 Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts for-
 sake. *Dryden.*
 3. [From *privatus*, Fr.] Privacy; joint knowledge; great famili-
 arity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper. *Bacon.*
 You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to
 hearken to any composition without your *privacy*. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*
PRIVADO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.
 The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Por-
 tugal at that time, with some *privados* of her own. *Bacon.*
PRIVATE. *adj.* [from *privatus*, Lat.]
 1. Not open; secret.
 You shall go with me;
 I have some *private* schooling for you. *Shakespeare.*

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Fancy retires
 Into her *private* cell, when nature rests. *Milton.*
 The harmless freedom, and the *private* friend. *Anon.*
 2. Alone; not accompanied.
 3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community;
 particular: opposed to publick.
 When publick consent of the whole hath established any
 thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared,
 were not *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of
 publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not
 any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire so-
 ciety or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the
 same body. *Hooker's Preface.*
 He fues
 To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
 A *private* man in Athens. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
 What infinite heartsease must kings neglect,
 That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
 That *private* have not too, fave ceremony? *Shakespeare.*
 Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way com-
 pared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham of Antiquities.*
 The first principles of christian religion should not be forced
 with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*
 Dare you,
 A *private* man presume to love a queen. *Dryden.*
 4. Particular; not relating to the publick.
 My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions
 in the language of the schools. *Digby.*
 5. In *PRIVATE*. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.
 In *private* grieve, but with a careless scorn;
 In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*
PRIVATE. *n. f.* A secret message.
 His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
 Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakespeare.*
PRIVATEER. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] A ship fitted out by pri-
 vate men to plunder enemies.
 He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing pri-
 vateers, wherewith his subjects carry on a pyrrical war at
 their own expence. *Swift's Miscellany.*
 To *PRIVATEER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships
 against enemies, at the charge of private persons.
PRIVATELY. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] Secretly; not openly.
 There, this night,
 We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shakespeare.*
 And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples
 came unto him *privately*. *Mat. xxiv. 3.*
PRIVATENESS. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.]
 1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the
 community.
 2. Secrecy; privacy.
 Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did
 content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*. *Bacon.*
 3. Obscurity; retirement.
 He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *private-
 ness*, where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Watson.*
PRIVATION. *n. f.* [from *privatio*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]
 1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.
 For, what is this contagious fun of kind,
 But a *privation* of that grace within.
 So bounded are our natural desires,
 That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
 With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*
 After some account of good, evil will be known by conse-
 quence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*
 A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong
 to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when
 a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine un-
 learned; these are *privations*. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we
 separate it from any thing appendant.
 3. The act of degrading from rank or office.
 If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the
 election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *pri-
 vation* or translation. *Bacon.*
 If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condi-
 tion was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a
 positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the
 fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*
PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [from *privatus*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]
 1. Causing privation of any thing.
 2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Priv-
 ative* is in things, what negative is in propositions.
 The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to
 noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more. *Bacon.*
 The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity,
 safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the
 thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*
PRIVATIVE. *n. f.* That of which the essence is the absence
 of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.
 Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active
 and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *priv-
 atives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they
 do contristate, but very little. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PRIVATIVELY.

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PRIVATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] By the absence of
 something necessary to be present; negatively.
 The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privatively*,
 not like that of Mosaic observances external, but positively,
 laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*
PRIVATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *privatus*.] Notation of absence
 of something that should be present.
PRIVET. *n. f.* The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other;
 the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided at the
 top into five segments; the ovary in the center of the flower-
 cup becomes a globular soft fruit full of juice, in which are
 lodged four seeds. *Miller.*
PRIVET. *n. f.* Evergreen. It is distinguished from the phillyrea
 by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches,
 whereas those of the phillyrea are produced by pairs opposite
 to each other: it hath three seeds inclosed in each berry,
 whereas the phillyrea has but one. *Miller.*
PRIVILEGE. *n. f.* [from *privilegium*, Lat.]
 1. Peculiar advantage.
 Here's my sword,
 Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
 My oath, and my profession. *Shakespeare.*
 He went
 Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
 Hath omnipotence. *Milton.*
 He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,
 Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*
 Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
 And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*
 The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*
 2. Immunity; publick right.
 I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakespeare.*
 A soul that can securely death defy,
 And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*
 To *PRIVILEGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.
 The great are *privileg'd* alone,
 To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*
 He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
 To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
 Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
 Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*
 2. To exempt from censure or danger.
 The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of un-
 bridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a
 father, should give a fatherly example. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He took this place for sanctuary,
 And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakespeare.*
 This place
 Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*
 3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.
 Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which
 by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*
PRIVILEGE. *adv.* [from *privatus*.] Secretly; privately.
 They have the profits of their lands by pretence of con-
 veyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* send
 them the revenues. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
PRIVILEGE. *n. f.* [from *privatus*, Fr. from *privus*.]
 1. Private communication.
 I will unto you in *privily* discover the drift of my purpose;
 I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and
 also to make it very profitable to her majesty. *Spenser.*
 2. Confidentiality; joint knowledge; private concurrence.
 The authority of higher powers have force even in these
 things which are done without their *privily*, and are of mean
 reckoning. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*
 Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
 Without the *privily* o' th' king, t' appoint
 Who should attend him? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without
 the *privily* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the king-
 dom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift.*
 3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.
 Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*. *Abbot.*
PRIVY. *adj.* [from *privus*, Fr.]
 1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses.
 The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
 Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
 Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Secret; clandestine.
 He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts,
 inasmuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every
 where. *2 Mac. viii. 7.*
 3. Secret; not shown.
 The sword of the great men that are slain entereth into
 their *privy* chamber. *Ezek. xxii. 14.*
 4. Admitted to secrets of state.
 The king has made him
 One of the *privy* council. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of
 king Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy*
 councillor. *Speculator, N° 629.*

PRO

5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of know-
 ledge.
 Sir Valentine
 This night intends to steal away your daughter;
 Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakespeare.*
 Many being *privy* to the fact,
 How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*
 He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy*
 to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention.
Gulliver's Travels.
PRIVY. *n. f.* Place of retirement; necessary house.
 Your fancy
 Would still the same ideas give ye,
 As when you spy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift.*
PRIZE. *n. f.* [from *pre*, Fr.]
 1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.
 If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*. *Shakespeare.*
 I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*
 The railing such silly competitions among the ignorant,
 proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspi-
 ring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it
 something immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*
 2. A reward gained by any performance.
 True poets empty fame and praise despise,
 Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*. *Dryden.*
 3. [From *pre*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.
 The king of Scots the did send to France,
 To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
 And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
 As is the oozy bottom of the sea. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 With finken wreck. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest
 man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use. *Arbutnot.*
 Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
 Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*:
 The pow'r's gave ear. *Pope.*
 To *PRIZE*. *v. a.* [from *apprais*; *priser*, Fr. *apprécier*, Lat.]
 1. To rate; to value at a certain price.
 Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour
 Which I would free. *Shakespeare.*
 Cast it unto the potter; a goodly price that I was *prized* at
 of them. *Lech. xi. 13.*
 2. To esteem; to value highly.
 I go to free us both of pain;
 I *prize* d' your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*
 Some the French writers, some our own despise;
 The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope.*
PRIZER. *n. f.* [from *priser*, Fr. from *prize*.] He that values.
 It holds its estimate and dignity,
 As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
 As in the *prizer*. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
PRIZEFIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights
 publicly for a reward.
 Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters*. *Arb. and Po.*
 In fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Brampton.*
PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and
contra, for and against. Despicable cant.
 Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the
 pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence
 the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con*. *Clarendon.*
 Matthew met Richard, when
 Of many knotty points they spoke,
 And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*
PROBABILITY. *n. f.* [from *probabilis*, Lat. *probabilis*, Fr. from
probare.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising
 from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral
 certainty.
 Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagree-
 ment of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose con-
 nection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be
 so. *Locke.*
 As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so
 agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against
 it might be made? *Hooker's Preface.*
 If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly
 fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry
 with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debate it to
 a downright fallacy. *South's Sermons.*
 Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high de-
 gree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent;
 yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon
 such grounds, as are fit fully to satisfy a prudent man.
 Tillotson's Sermons.
 For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without
 some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*
PROBABLE. *adj.* [from *probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely;
 having more evidence than the contrary.
 The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole
 church unto those things which are established, doth make it
 but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a neces-
 sary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*